Mr. Mitchell refused to discuss the proposition with the newspaper men, but he called up Samuel Gompers by long-distance telephone and told Compers, who was in Washington, that he had decided not to entertain Presiden Roosevelt's plan.

"I will let the President know of that decision as soon as possible," he added.

VIOLENCE STILL KEEPS UP. 3.500 Panther Creek Miners Expected to Go to Work by the End of the Week.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Oct. 7. -Before noon tomorrow 4,000 National Guardsmen will be encamped in the southern part of the anthracite region. The troops will be so distributed as to allow them to guard every tributed as to allow them to guard every colliery. This evening a staff officer said. The region is orderly, he said, and the troops now here are more than sufficient to guard that the plan of Major-Gen. Miller was to protect every man who desired to go to

"Any person who interferes with a workman," he said, "will be placed under arrest and put in the guardhouse of the regiment. The practice of interfering with men who desire to go to work and of terrorizing their families will not be tolerated. If any further attempts are made to tear up or dynamite the railroad tracks the guilty parties will be taken into custody and handed over to the civil authorities Gov. Stone means business now. The reign of anarchy which has prevailed in the re gion for the past two months must be put

To-day a number of cases of violence were reported in this district. Large bodies of strikers gathered about the homes of miners who have announced their intention of going to work as soon as the troops arrived. Threats of dynamiting the houses and of wreaking vengeance upon the men were made. All these cases will be reported to Brig.-Gen. Schall, who will be in command of the troops in this part of the region. It is expected that he will send troops to guard the homes of these men and to escort them to and from work.

Many of the striking men here are applying for reinstatement in their old places. The names of these men are being taken and they are told that they will be ordered to report for duty the latter part of the week. Out of the 5,000 men employed in the Panther Creek Valley it is estimated that fully 3,500 will return to work as soon as they get the assurance that they will be protected.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company, operating forty collieries, will, it is believed. be able to work about half of their plants by Monday morning. The superintendents of the individual operations say that they are in a position to turn out their normal production just as soon as they can guarantee protection to their employees. Empty cars are being shunted into the sidings at all the collieries. The machinery is all being overhauled and extra pumps are being put in operation to free the mines of

The meetings of the locals of the mine workers called for to-morrow to reaffirm allegiance to Mitchell and the union promise to be slightly attended. Many of the men say that they have not paid dues in the organization for some time and that under the circumstances they do not consider that they are members of it.

MORE HOUSES DYNAMITED.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 7.—Two more dynamiting outrages were perpetrated in Shenandoah between 1 and 2 o'clock this snenandan between 1 and 2 o clock this morning. The explosions were heard for miles. The reports were distinctly heard in Brigade Headquarters and Major Miller, who was in command there, sent out a detail of soldiers to make an investigation. The explosions occurred at the homes of John Bulravage and Anthony Sabolosky,

two non-union men employed at Maple Hill colliery, neither of whom was at home when the outrage occurred. The front part of the Bulravage home was completely wrecked and a lamp was upset by the con-cussion and set fire to a cradle, in which a ten-months-old child was sleeping. There were three other small children in the house were three other small children in the house and they were tumbled out of their beds Without assistance from the neighbors Mrs. Bulravage rescued the little ones and extinguished the flames. No serious dam-age was done at the Sabolosky home. It was reported to Gen. Gobin this morning that the Lithuanian local as a body ad determined on the dynamite plan, and he is investigating the matter thoroughly. Provost-Marshal Farquhar, with a detail of soldiers, is making the investigation, and this afternoon arrested John Musavoge. He was put in the guardhouse and will have a hearing to-morrow. Major Farquhar this afternoon served notice on the Advisory Board of this district that if any more

The Rev. Father O'Reilly of the Church of the Annunciation this morning refused to permit a local union of United Mine Workers to enter the church in a body to attend the funeral services of Edward Burns, a brother member. Several members of the local attended the funeral, but no badges were worn and they did not

dynamiting occurs in the town the mem-bers of the board will be placed under ar-

march in a body. ARRANGEMENT OF THE TROOPS. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 7.—All the local assemblies of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region will vote to-mor-row to sustain President Mitchell and to express their determination to remain on strike until they win. From advices re-ceived at headquarters here to-night not one will neglect to do this. It is under-stood that Mitchell will issue a statement based upon the resolutions adopted.

This will be a reply from the miners to President Roosevelt's request for the strikers to return to work and will show him, they say, that they are determined to remain on strike until they win. Some of the locals in their eagerness met to-day passed resolutions affirming their

yalty to the union.

The strikers continue to declare the sending of the 7,000 troops of the First and Second brigades into the region will serve to strengthen their ranks. The operators are arranging to make the effort to resume work at several of the collieries. Nothing will be done until the troops are in the region. According to the suggested plan of the operators, the soliders will be placed on guard at each colliery or washery where work is being done. This will not allow the various regiments to be gathered in large camps, and some regiments will probably be split into three battailons, which will guard districts where the mines

are scattered. The arrangement of the troops will give In arrangement of the troops will give to the Third Brigade men now seasoned in strike work, charge of the entire upper coal field from Forest City to Nanticoke and comprising the large cities of Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Pittston, and the large towns, Forest City, Carbondale, Olyphant, Avoca, Kingston, Plymouth and Nanticoke This territory is as large as the middle and lower coal fields combined. The First Bri-gade will have charge of the Schuylkill district, embodying Pottsville and Shenandoa hand the contiguous territory. The Second Brigade will take charge of the two districts centring at Hazleton and at Shamokin. This apportionment of the troops will cover the entire region of 187 miles and allow the placing of companies

at every colliery and washery working. The plan is to keep in constant com-munication by the Signal Service. A fresh corps will be organized to aid the regular corps in each regiment. The mining villages will also be patrolled in order to prothe houses of non-union workmen and r families. Under this arrangement their families the operators believe that after the worker assured that the troops are here to protect them they will be able to mine

enough coal to relieve the famine and slowly to break up the strike. The strikers de-clare that if after four weeks the operators prove they cannot mine coal with the troops guarding the men who want to work it will be time for them to realize that they can never win the strike. To-day 500 miners went to Niagara Falls,

having obtained work upon a tunnel there for a power company. MINERS ANGRY AT SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 7.—The excitement due to the calling out of all the regiments of the State National Guard ran high here all day. This was perhaps the reason for the fact that so few outrages were reported Up to 7 o'clock to-night, however, Col. Watres of the Thirteenth had not been officially informed that all of the Guard had been called out, nor was he sure that there would be any more troops sent to this region. However, a number of the officers of the regiment went to Mayfield to look over ground for a site for an additional camp.

The miners regard this calling out of additional troops with a noticeable resentadditional troops with a noticeable resent-ment. Secretary Dempsey is now in charge of strike headquarters here. He gave out an interview this afternoon, in which he said that there was not the slightest cause lives and property in the region. It mat-tered not how many soldiers were sent here, Mr. Dempsey said, the companies could not

induce another miner to return towork.

Assistant General Superintendent Tobey
of the Lackawanna company, when interviewed this afternoon, said that it was up to the men now to show how many of them are willing to return to work, protection having been assured them. His company was not losing any men because of desertions. It was not enough to protec non-union men while at work, he said; their women and children, who have been persecuted, should also be protected by the troops. They are having a hard time of it while the heads of families are at

Some one fired a gun into the house of Edward Hadsell of the North End during the night. The bullet passed through the head of a bed in which Mrs. Hadsell slept Hadsell is a non-union man employed a he Dickson mine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 7.—In response to President Mitchell's direction the local of the United Mine Workers of district No 9 will meet to-morrow to decide whether or not the miners will return to work. Prior to the strike the union in this district had a membership of 51,000. Owing to the exodu the membership is to-day less than 35,000. Preparations were made to-night for he quartering of the Second Regiment

r m Philadelphia, twelve companies, Col Dechert, in the Schuylkill Valley, at New Philadelphia. The regiment will pitch tents there early to-morrow. The presence of this regiment was requested because of that the miners have gone the fact work at the Silver Creek colliery, nearby, and are mining coal. The First Regiment will be quartered at Minersville.

PLANNING A MASS MEETING. It Will Be Held This Week Interruption From Brooklyn Femininity.

The two citizens' committees which ar arranging for mass meetings in this city at which the coal situation will be discussed held a joint meeting at the house of Andrew H. Green, 91 Park avenue, vesterday afternoon and decided to combine and have one big mass meeting between now and the end of the week.

Yesterday's meeting was called by the committee consisting of Mr. Green, ex-Justice Prvor. W. R. Hearst, W. Bourke Cockran, Rabbi Gottheil, the Rev. Leighton Williams and Miles O'Brien. The other committee was headed by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Charles B. Stover and Mornay Williams.

After an informal discussion of the situation by both committees. Dr. Slicer proposed that the entire arrangements for the mass meeting be placed in the hands of the 1,000 citizens to whom his committee sen a memorial on Friday, asking their aid Mr. Stover thought a committee of thi Mr. Stover thought a committee of this kind would be too cumbersome, and would kind would be too cumbersome, and would take a long time to get together. He sug-gested that the matter be settled at once by the commmittees then in session. It was finally decided to wait until to-night, when the two committees will meet at

Just before yesterday's meeting adjourned Mrs. W. J. White and Miss Annie S. Patterson, who said they represented the Brooklyn Federation of Women, dropped n and laid before the two committee resolution which they said their organization adopted on Monday night. The closing paragraph of the resolution invites Gov. Odell to demand of Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania that he seize the coal mines an operate them, pending a settlement of the strike between the operators and the niners. The women wanted yesterday's neeting to adopt a similar resolution.

Green and his associates were stage gered by this proposition. Miss Patterson assured them that the Brooklyn women had had good legal advice before they adopted the resolution, and that they were ure it was a sound and practical course o take. The meeting decided that such a lemand on the Governor of this State was not exactly in its line, and that closed the incident

MITCHELL AND MANUFACTURERS Discuss Coal Strike in Buffalo-Operators to Be Heard To-day.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7 .- For five hours to-day John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, conferred with a committee representing the National Association of Manufacturers. The committee's errand was to discover whether means could not be devised whereby the industries concerned, whose investment is three billion dollars, might be saved from embarrassment through lack of coal At the end of the meeting Mr. Mitchell had nothing important to say and the Manufacturers' Committee united in the following statement:

lowing statement:

The committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has listened to the explanation of the present strike difficulties as offered by a special committee of the United Mine Workers, at the head of which was Mr. John Mitchell. The Manufacturers' Committee has learned what it could of the conditions and now goes to Philadelphia for the purpose of meeting a committee of mine operators with the idea of getting their side of the difficulty. The National Association of Manufacturers' Committee carries no propositions from the mine workers, and has no other mission than the desire speedily to bring about a settlement of this dispute.

DAVID M. PARRY, President, GEORGE H. BAEBERR, Detroit, RICHARD YOUNG, New York, FERNK LEASE, Philadelphia, Pa, President Mitchell arrived from Wilkes-

President Mitchell arrived from Wilker Barre at 6 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by W. B. Wilson, national secretary of the United Mine Workers. secretary of the United Mine Workers, and three district presidents, T. D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John Fah.y. They went to the Hotel Iroquois. The Manufacturers' Committee was already there. The conference began at 9 o'clock, was interrupted for luncheon at 12:30 P. M. and resumed at 2 o'clock. Mr. Mitchell and his associates did most of the talking and Mitcheil, it is understood, was put through an examination that lasted an hour. At the close of the session Mr. Mitchel

aid with emphasis that the situation was unchanged.

Mr. Mitchell returned to Wilkes-Barre to-night and Secretary Wilson went to Indianapolis. The Manufacturers' Committee went on to Philadelphia, where it will meet a committee of the operators to-

morrow THOUSANDS VOTED FOR COAL Aldermen Slow About It, but Finally Agree

to Spending Nearly \$250,000. At the Aldermen's meeting yesterday Vice-Chairman McInnes had to order a call of the house to get a sufficient number of Aldermen to vote for a resolution giving President Burlingham of the Board of Education authority to purchase coal to the amount of \$100,000 in the open market. In a message to the Aldermen, President

Burlingham mentioned that Mayor Low had sent him a cablegram received from a firm in Cardiff, Wales, offering to supply

the city with 10,000 tons of coal at \$9 a ton. Mr. McInnes moved that \$15,000 worth be bought. Alderman Wirth moved that it be increased to \$100,000 and explained that he made the request upon the recommendation of President Burlingham. Mr. McInnes said that there were not enough votes to pass the resolution, but finally sixty votes were mustered and the resolution adopted.

In explaining his vote, Alderman John T. McCall (Dem., Manhattan) said that if there is no a change in the coal situation before the cold weather sets in he will intro-duce a resolution in the board to close all the schools and have the coal on hand dis

ributed among the poor.

Earlier in the meeting he introduced a set of resolutions condemning "the Coa Trust, commending President Roosevelt for trying to settle the strike and petition-ing the President to call a special session of Congress to remove the coal tariff that coal may be imported. He asked unani mous consent to the immediate considera

tion of these motions.

Alderman James of Queens moved that hey be referred to the committee on "Re-

frigeration." They were tabled. Commissioner Monroe of the Water Supply Department asked the Board to grant him \$100,000 in addition to the \$30,000 already authorized to purchase coal in the open market. Mr. Monroe said that he had only three days' supply on hand and that if he didn't get more soon the city's water supply would be in danger. President Swanstrom of Brooklyn asked

for \$12,000 for coal for the Bureau of Public Buildings. It looked as if these resolutions, too, would be defeated and it was only after a delay of more than an hour that necessary sixty votes were obtained. Still another resolution giving a coal appropria-tion to the Commissioner of Parks was passed only when Borough President Cantor's deputy had been sent for to make up the necessary vote.

SOLDIERS ON THE JUMP. Increased Violence in the Mt. Carmel

Region Engineer Dying of Injuries. SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 7 .- Col. O'Neil's eight companies of the Fourth Regiment were busy from daybreak until night to-day. They are at present keeping a close watch over several collieries, the coal operators fearing that before the Sixteenth Regiment reaches here or the Tenth arrives at Mount Carmel mobs will attempt to raid or burn down some of the workings, notably the Righters, Cameron, Royal Oak and Sioux collieries.

Early to-day ten non-unionists from the Cameron and Luke Fidler collieries were attacked by strikers near the mines and clubbed severely. A company of infantry going about the region in a special train appeared whereupon the mob fled A Northern Central Railroad passenger train passing by at the time had stones thrown at it, several missiles passing through the windows and grazing the heads of passengers.

Shortly after ward the strikers marched toward the Richards colliery and when K. I. Hopwood, clerk, appeared in front of his office, he was shot at three times. He ran into the office and telephoned to Mount Carmel for help. A company of soldiers hurried to the scene and dispersed the strikers

Engineer James Coulton of Mahanov City was on his way to-day to the Local Henry Clay colliery, where he was employed at the water hoist shaft, when he was attacked by strikers near here. While fleeing from his pursuers he was felled with a piece of iron which struck him on the head. He was also clubbed. He managed to get to his feet and he reached a colliery telegraph office, where he fell. A physician dressed the injuries. He was removed to the Miners' Hospital, where he was to-night reported to be in a dying condition from a fractured skull.

ssembled on the hill looking down on Royal Oak colliery, owned by the Llewellyn Coal Company, this afternoon, and began hurling stones and clubs at non-union men because the latter aided in putting coal through the screens. The breaker was in operation. Supt. William Llewellyn collected a few men and stood prepared for attack on the culm bank. He threatened to empty his rifle into the crowd. They laughed at him. He shot several times into the ranks. Meantime his brother Frank telephoned to Mount Carmel for troops. The mob grew more angry. The breaker was closed down by the operators. The non-unionists remained at the mine until two companies of troops arrived and went on guard near the mine. As the non-unionists were driven to their homes the mob hurled stones at them. The troops

will remain on duty all night. Lawson Lee, a farmer, residing a Humedia, with his helper, Kimber Mourey. discovered ten strikers on his farm this afternoon stealing apples. He warned them to go away. They refused and shot at Lee and his companion with revolvers The farmer fired back, whereupon the foreigners fled.

GAS SUPPLY HERE ASSURED Even if No More Coal Is Obtained for Three

Months-Brooklyn Not So Well Off. An officer of the Consolidated Gas Company said yesterday that there was no cause for worry about the gas supply in this borough. Among other things he said:

"By our system we are making 80,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, one-third of which is water gas made from anthracite and coke. The other two-thirds is called fuel gas, and we use bituminous coal in its manufacture. Since last May we have not re ceived a bit of anthracite from the railroads, and have been sending to Nova Scotia and abroad for what we needed. In this way we have managed to keep up our usual supply. Bituminous coal we have had no trouble in getting. Even if

have had no trouble in getting. Even if we don't get any more coal we can go on making gas for three months, so the danger of a gas famine is at least rather remote."

Over in Brooklyn the gas situation is more serious. A great deal of the Brooklyn gas is made by the water process, and anthracite coal is needed all the time. Every effort to economize in the use of gas. Every effort to economize in the use of gas is being made in Brooklyn. Several cases have been reported of the pressure late at night and early in the morning being so low that gas jets turned halfway on have gone out entirely.

FIRE HOUSES CAN'T GET COAL Present Supply, Though, Will Last a While

-Dock Board May Use Bituminous. For ten days the Fire Department has been advertising in the City Record for 500 tons of anthracite for the engine houses in Brooklyn and Queens. Bids were to have been opened for this coal yesterday, but when Secretary Leary went to look for bidders there was none. Some of the engine houses have as much as fifty tons of coal on hand, and the department will order an equal distribution of this among the fire houses which are short. There is enough to last till January.

Commissioner Hawkes of the Depart-ment of Docks, who has been advertising for two weeks for 2,000 tons of anthracite coal, was to have opened bids yesterday but couldn't find any to open. The Dock Department has a small supply of mixed anthracite and bituminous coal on hand. Unless more anthracite can be obtained soon it will order a big supply of bituminous for the winter.

COAL MARKET MUCH EASIER.

DEALERS HOPEFUL OF A WINTER SUPPLY OF HARD COAL.

But There'll Be Plenty of Soft Coal Anyway, They Say-Walderf Is Burning Anthracite Right Along-Price Still Just Above \$20-Demand Keeps Up.

The only effect that the ordering out of troops in Pennsylvania had on the coal situation in this city yesterday was to im- double profit—and it comes out of your press certain large dealers with the con- pocket. viction that the strike is nearing its end. Coal prices remain the same. In some instances the domestic sizes of anthracite sold for \$26 a ton on Tuesday, but this was a false price. There was a fair quantity in the city for sale at from \$20 to \$24 a ton.

There was a marked change in the demeanor of the dealers yesterday. These men have been greatly worried by the demands made upon them. Many of them are under contract to supply coal at the normal price, and in addition have had to stand the abuse of customers who have insisted that they could get coal somewhere if they wanted to. There hasn't been a day for a week past that the office of one big wholesale and retail coal man in the lower part of this city has not been besieged by men who have taken it as a personal grievance when told that there was no coal for them, save at the prevailing price of \$20 a ton.

Yesterday the dealers were feeling very much better. One of them was so hopeful that he believed the strike would be practically over by Nov. 1, and that during the first week of next month, there would be all the anthracite in this city that people wanted Another dealer made this statement:

"There is no danger of a coal famine in this city if reports that have been made to the dealers to-day are true. By Monday a stream of soft coal will be flowing this way that will more than meet the city's needs. We have positive assurances of this. There has been plenty of soft coal coming here for some time, but it has not been of as good quality as people would like, and, of course, what has been good enough in the last week will not do when the cold weather comes. Now the railroads have pledged themselves to put more cars and engines into the hauling of soft coal next week."

"The end of the strike in West Virginia will be felt by Monday. Down there they are straining every nerve to mine as much coal as possible and get it to this city, before the strike in Pennsylvania ends. They can get a fat price for it here now, and they know it. By Monday this West Virginia coal will begin to get here, and the supply of soft coal will be ample for all the needs of the city.

"The cry that soft coal cannot be used in office buildings and hotels and apartment houses is a pure fake. Not only soft coal, but No. 2 buckwheat can be used and while there is not too much of this buckwheat, there is quite a good deal of it if these office building people want to buy it.

There is absolutely no excluse for any office building or hotel shutting down because of the lack of coal. I don't blame people for economizing by shutting off some of their elevators and by going easy on their electic plants, but for some of them to say hey will have to shut down is nonser and every dealer in town knows it roublesome to get coal, but this is an abnormal time and they ought to be willing to take a little extra trouble."

Although the price of some of the various sizes of steam coal jumped nearly 100 per cent. on Monday, there was an increased demand for these sizes yesterday. In some cases it was not possible to meet this demand, but there was no further increase in

re has been a great deal of discussion as to how much of the 30,000 tons of anthraeite now being mined daily in Pennsylvania comes to this city. A dealer said yesterday that he thought a very large part of it was brought directly here, and that the reason dealers and individuals could not much as they wanted of it, was because it was sold almost entirely to charitable institutions. The operators, said this man, have agreed to give the hospitals and other charitable institutions first call on the coal they send here, as long as the scarcity is

as great as it is at present.

One dealer in this city obtained 500 tons of anthracite vesterday from an independent in Pennsylvania near Scranton. The coal was bought over the telephone by the dealer at a price said to be \$15 a ton, and the operator who sold it contracted to have it in this city by Tuesday of next week The dealer who got this coal was selling it in small lots to the trade for \$20 and \$21 ton, which dealers generally seemed hink was generous of him.

As far as could be learned the only anthracite that came here from other sources at which the dealers had a chance was beween 200 and 300 tons of washery coal from he strike district.

The best evidence that people can get anthracite if they have the money to pay for it, is that the Walderf-Asteria is getting 100 tons a day of the best anthracite from a firm of dealers in this city. It has been said several times since the strike began the Waldorf-Astoria was using coal and was broiling with charcoal in its

This is not the case. The Waldorf-Astoria uses 100 tons a day and keeps 500 tons of anthracite on storage in its cellars. It is getting its 100 tons now, despite the scracity of anthracite, but it was impossi-ble to learn yesterday what is being paid

Four years ago the hotel tried to use soft It bought 100 tons and burned it using some smoke consuming process which had been recommended to Proprietor Boldt. The experiment was a complete failure and no soft coal has been burned in the

notel since. The purchasers of the 300,000 tons of coal n Newcastle and Cardiff for this country and the interests which have arrange for other big shipments from London next week, are not known among dealers here Dealers say they know nothing of thes purchases. In many quarters it is be nurchases. In many quarters it is be-lieved that the gas companies in this and other American cities are heavy purchasers

Local coal dealers have no faith in the blocks of compressed coal dust known as briquettes, which are to be manufac-tured by a St. Louis corporation. They believe these things will ever take the place of coal.

COAL PRODUCTION VESTERDAY Nearly 31,000 Tons Reported-Operators Walting for Troops.

WILEES-BARRE, Oct. 7 .- The operators made no effort to-day to open new workings, their plan being to wait until the troops arrive. They are now collecting what men they can, and to-day report an increase in the number of applications. When the soldiers arrive they expect there will be a large increase in the number of applications for work. The estimated pro-duction to-day was:

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company Eric Coal Company New York and Western ehigh and Wilkes Barre Coal Company West End Coal Company Beddall Bros. Silver Creek Coal Company.. Coxe Bros. & Co... Llewellyn Bros..

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This sig-nature E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.—Adr.

The Ale Situation

Foreign Ale is sold in bulk by the brewers in England to the various bottlers. The brewers must have a profit upon their product. The bottlers ditto. Hence, foreign Ale must produce a

EVANS'

is bottled at the brewery by its makers -you would have to pay as much for it as for foreign brands if its brewers followed the English custom of allowing outsiders to do the bottling. It's a price difference worth serious study. Dealers and Restaurants Everywhere.

C. H. EVANS & SONS, Established 1786. Hudson, N. Y. New York City Depot, 127 Hudson St

GOV. STONE NOT PRODDED. Says the President Had Nothing to Do

With Calling Out the Entire Guard. HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 7.-The entire body of State troops, aggregating more than 10,000 men, is now on the way to the coal region. Since the publication of the general order last night there has been much activity at division headquarters here, but no excitement. It is in no sense a rapid mobilization, the orders of the brigade commanders having been so framed as to indicate a gradual movement of the

troops. The Second Brigade, composed of regiments from the western part of the State, s moving by way of Lewistown and Sunbury and ought to be in camp by day-break. Col. W. J. Hulings, acting commander of the brigade, has been here all day arranging the details. Gen. John A Wiley is on his way home from Fort Riley where he represented the National Guard of Pennsylvania at the army manœuvres. The assignment of troops was completed during the day and the movement is to be made leisurely. The First Brigade regiments will be on their respective stations by to-morrow. Major-Gen. Charles Miller and Adjt.-Gen. George Stewart left for Washington immediately after the conference last night to attend the G. A. R encampment.

There is still much speculation as to the moving cause of Gov. Stone's unexpected action last night. He was asked this evening if there was any truth in the report that orders to send the entire National Guard to the anthracite region were made out at President Roosevelt's suggestion, and whether so many soldiers are n sary in the strike district, and also wh

he thought his act would defeat the Re-publican State ticket. He replied: "There has been no communication be-tween the President and myself concerning the strike. It was deemed necessary at the council to send out the entire division. In the performance of what was believed to be a plain public duty its political effect was not considered.

So far as the Governor is concerned nothing further is likely to happen until the presence of the troops is tested as to its effect upon the miners who are reprethe operators as ready to go t

Gov. Stone was waited on to-day by a Chicago delegation headed by Rabbi E. J. Hirsch, and the Rev. M. J. Dorney, a Catholic priest. These men came to urge he Governor to take some legal action to oring the strike to an end. They described the condition in Chicago and told of the suffering that would be entailed upon the thousands of poor people unless speedy relief from the coal famine is furnished. Other delegatons are expected, but they will probably get about the same reception as the Chicago visitors, who were told by the Governor that the good advice of Illinois visitors was always appre

lated. He told them nothing more They assured him that they came in the kindliest spirit to lay before him the conditions in the West, but learning through he morning newspapers that the ad called out the State troops the visitors refrained from presenting a long petition which they had brought along.

SCOTCH COAL BOUGHT UP. Taken for American Market at 84.12 Ton-Lancashire Ald for Strikers. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 7.-All the available Scotch anthracite has been sold for shipment to the United States at 16s. 6d. a ton. A month ago the agents for American dealers refused to pay 12s. 6d. a ton for this coal. A Scotch coalmaster to-day booked 10,000 tons of coal for shipment to the United States

The Miners' Federation of Southport, Lancashire, has voted £1,000 for the relief of the striking miners in the United States.

70,000 FRENCH MINERS STRIKE. Men in the Coal Fields Demand 10 Per Cent Increase in Wages. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

PARIS, Oct. 7.- The Figaro publishes tatement by a Socialist Deputy who says that the coal strike will become general in the Departments of Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Loire and Carmaux. By to-morrow some 70,000 men will be out, which is about twothirds of the miners. The strikers demand 10 per cent. increase in wages.

TO RELIEVE HOBOKEN'S POOR. Discussed to Have Enough Coa Shipped to Avert a Famine.

Mayor Adolph Lankering of Hoboken eld a conference yesterday with Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Palmer Campbell, treasurer of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, to devise means to relieve the poor of Hoboken in the event of the continuance of the coal strike. Mrs. Alexander, who is a daughter of the late Martha B. Stevens was one of the organizers of the Helping Hand Coal Club, which annually assists the poor of Hoboken in securing their winter fuel. It was at her suggestion that the conference was called.

Representatives of the Stevens family

have been in communication with the Lackawanna and Eric railroads in an effort to have enough coal shipped to Hoboken to avert a famine among the real needy, and if a supply can be secured it will be disposed of at nominal cost. Should the attempt fail, an effort will be made to purchase a part of the big consignment of anthracite shortly expected to arrive in this country from England. A committee will assume charge of the distribution

May Use Gas to Heat Its Public Buildings The advisability of considering plans for the heating of the City Hall and other municipal buildings of Hoboken with gas will be discussed at the next meeting of the Common Council.

STREETS OF GLENS FALLS PA- Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey Cures Bron TROLLED BY SOLDIERS.

Hudson Valley Strikers Quiet Yesterday -10th Battallon and 23d Regiment May Be Ordered Out if the Traction Lines in Troy and Albany Are Run.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 7 .- The camp of he Second Regiment, New York State National Guard, which command was ordered by Gov. Odell last night to mobilize here in order to protect the property of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, was established this forenoon at the Queensbury power station, a mile east of this village. Company I of Whitehall, Company G

of Gloversville, Companies E and F of Schenectady and Company H of Amsterdam, arrived this morning to find all conditions quiet. The soldiers marched through the business section to the armory and there was no disturbance. The Troy and Cohoes companies arrived about noon. Twelve companies of the regiment will be mobilized at the Queensbury station. Here the organization will be thoroughly protected, after which plans will be made for complete control of the Hudson Valley Railway Company's lines, extending from Warrensburg in the Adirondacks to Waterford.

The sawing off of a few poles a little south of Fort Edward this afternoon is the only interference along the entire system. The streets of Glens Falls and South Glens Falls are being patrolled by Companies K and G, as a protection for the cars which are being operated, and the Third Battalion is performing similar service in Fort Edward and Sandy Hill.

and sandy Hill.

Indications point to an attempt to run
over the United Traction Company's lines
in Troy and Albany some time to-morrow,
although the company will not confirm this but says it will be this week. The em given notice of a strike in case this is done and more troops will be ordered out, probably the Tenth Battalion and the Twenty third Regiment.

District Attorney Kiley secured valuable evidence in his investigation of Saturday night's riot, and warrants for several of the strike leaders will be issued. George Bourgeau, the citizen who was knocked down by a soldier on patrol last night has been unconscious since, and it is though he will die to-night.

WHAT GOMPERS SAYS.

"Sending Troops Into the Coal Fields Will

Not Relieve Situation." WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.-The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met here again this morning. President Gompers and the members of the Council declined to discuss the proposition made by the President to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and insisted that it was not discussed at the meeting to-day.

Mr. Gompers said very positively that the action of Gov. Stone in sending troops into the coal fields will not relieve the situation in the slightest degree. "If the President of the United States sends the entire Federal Army into the coal fields it will not make the miners return to work, declared Secretary Morrison. He added:

"President Mitchell has not the authority to order the miners to return to work, no matter what the situation, and you can say to the public that President Mitchell will not advise the miners to go back to the mines unless they are granted more money and shorter hours. For this they will remain out until next spring and they are in a position to do so. It is now up to the operators to mine the coal, if they can

do it without the union miners.

"Should Mr. Mitchell desire the men to return to the mines he could not give any assurance that they will do so, unless he first receives authority from the miners' convention. In view of Gov. Stone's action I cannot see how the miners could accept any proposition to return to work short of concessions from the operators looking to a definite settlement of all griev-

President Gompers held practically the same views as Mr. Morrison. Speaking generally he did not believe the miners would accept any proposition to return to work. He added, however, that should the operators enter into an agreement which would assure arbitration or adjudication of their grievances they might consent to return to work, but even then the agree-ment would have to be binding upon the operators for not less than one year and

nake satisfactory concessions. It was announced after to-day's meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that an address to the public "on the situation of the coal strike" would shortly be issued by the would shortly be issued by the

SHOES AND BLANKETS ORDER. War Department Has Supplies Shipped on

Gov. Stone's Requisition. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.- The Federal Government was able to day to afford some slight assistance to the Governor of Pennsylvania in his latest effort to maintain order in the anthracite coal region of that

Gov. Stone followed the issuance of his order calling out the full strength of the Pennsylvania National Guard by sending an appeal to the War Department for necessary field supplies, which the State of Pennsylvania was unable to furnish promptly.

In a telegram to Secretary Root Gov. Stone said that the amount allotted to the Pennsylvania National Guard for this year by the United States Congress had already been exhausted and he was obliged to call on the War Department for additional supplies of shoes and blankets, for which the State, he said, was willing to pay. He asked for 10,000 pairs of army shoes and 2,500 pairs of army blankets.

Secretary Root made a prompt response to the Governor, saying that he would immediately honor the requisition. The needed supplies are at Philadelphia and New York, and orders were sent by the Quartermaster-General of the army have them shipped at once to points to be designated by Gov. Stone. The supplies will be sold to the State of Pennsylvania at actual cost, \$2.50 for each pair of shoes, and \$3.50 for each pair of blankets, making the total expense to the State of Penn-sylvania \$33,750.

EXHAUSTION

When you are all tired out, feel weak, sleep does not rest you, and your appetite is

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will revive your strength, in-duce natural sleep, improve appetite, and restore nerve power. It strengthens the entire system, curing the causes of Headache, Indigestion and Debility.

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2D REGIMENT ON STRIKE DUTY. BRONCHITIS

chitis, Grip, Consumption and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

If your throat is weak, or if you are tro If your throat is weak, or if you are a bied in any way with grip or broach, you have consumption, Duffy's Purawhiskey will cure you It aids diges stimulates and enriches the blood, invigo the brain, builds nerve tissue, tones upheart, cures malaria, ague and low feverany kind, fortifies the system against digerms and prolongs life.

SURE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS

Gentlemen: Early last spring I with Chronic Malaria. I began to lo Bronchitis set in and catarrh of the sages followed. I tried most everyth found no relief, till I took Duffy's Ma found no fenel, the I took Duffy's Mair key. I commenced gaining strength after taking fifteen bottles I had gain pounds, which I had lost before I bega-ing your whiskey. I would advise al-have similar trouble to take Duffy's Whiskey. It has cured me from tr-when nothing else would give me relie

Sept. 7, 1902. Cornopolis Be careful and see that "Duffy's Pur Be careful and see that Pully's Fur Whiskey" is on the label, and that it own patent bottle with the name blown bottle. This is the only way Duffy's Malt Whiskey is sold. If offered in h in flasks it is a fraud. Beware of so-Malt Whiskies which are sold cheap.



Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

s the only pure medicinal whiskey which has tood the test for fifty years, and always found absolutely pure and free from fusel oil. It contains medicinal properties found in no s Pure Malt Whiskey has cured mil-

other whiskey.
Dufly's Pure Malt Whiskey has cured millions of cases in the last 50 years. It is prescribed by over 7,000 doctors and used exclusively by 2,000 prominent hospitals.

Caution.—When buying Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations and so-called Mait Whiskey substitutes, which are put on the market for prefit only and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure mait whiskey which contains medicinat, health-giving qualities. Look for the trade-mark. "The Old Chemist," on our label.

The genuine at all druggists and grocers or direct, \$1.00 a bottle. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. Valuable medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of diseases and convincing testimonials sent free to any reader of this paper who will write. Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.



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Goods, style and low prices all here. Smith, Gray & Co. Broadway at 31st St.

PRICE OF RYE BREAD GONE UP. Loaves of White Smaller, Too, on the East

Side-Coal Searcity the Cause, The price of rye bread in the lower tast Side baker shops was raised vesterday. much to the indignation of the tenedwellers, who held meetings ment in the street as soon as they heard what had happened. Seven cent loaves went up to 8 cents, 11 cent loaves to 12 and the 12 cent ones to 14 cents. There was no increase in the price of white bread. but when some East Siders went to buy the white bread they found that the loaves

were very much smaller than usual. In answer to protests the bakers said that the high price they were obliged to pay for coal made it necessary for them to charge more for bread. At one time it looked as though there might be a repetition of last spring's riots over meat, by policemen broke up the little knots of in dignant men and women as fast as they gathered, and the talkative women who were responsible for the meat riots didn't get a chance to excite their neighbors by their eloquence.

Lack of Coal Causes Laying Off of 100 Men. PATERSON, Oct. 7 .- Eighteen furnaces vere shut down to-day at the Rogers Locomotive Works for lack of coal, and the 100 men who were laid off were told that there would be no more work this week. It is thought the company will be able to get coal again this week to start up the furnaces next week.

To preserve one's health is a sure way of adding to the enjoyment of living. The use of John Jameson Three * Star Irish Whiskey

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